

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

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AA 020200



TRANSLATION FROM ESTONIAN INTO ENGLISH
BY MARIS JÄRVE,
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SWORN TRANSLATOR
IN THE NORTHERN ESTONIAN REGION,
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

Sworn translator's official act No. 47.

Tallinn, 01 December 2003.

I, Maris Järve, Narva mnt 13A, Tallinn 10151, English language sworn translator in the Northern Estonian region, pursuant to Sworn Translator's Certificate No. 7 issued by the Republic of Estonia Minister of Justice on 19 June 2003, certify that this is a correct and true translation made by me.

Fee for attesting the truth of the translation: 15.00 EEK (Sworn Translators Act, section 8(1))
VAT 18%: 2.70 EEK
Total: 17.70 EEK

SWORN TRANSLATOR



DEATH CERTIFICATE

Henn
given names

Särekanno
surname

personal identification code 34310210217, died on

the fifteenth of March,

in the year *nineteen hundred and ninety-nine (15.03.1999)*

in **Tallinn, Estonia**
place of death

Cause of death: **Brain edema. Secondary brain stem bleeding.
Cerebellum infarction due to blood vessel thrombosis.**

The death was registered at the **Tallinn Registry Office**

on **16 March 1999**, entry No. **827**.

Date of issue: **16 March 1999**.

Registrar

/seal/

/signed/

DL 0159835

Stamp: *Buried at the Rapla Cemebery
on 20.03.1999,
quarter 19, plot 5124
grave 2
Responsible for the cemetery /signed/*

EESTI VABARIIK



SURMATUNNISTUS

Henn

Särekanno

isikukood 34310210217, on surnud

viieteistkümnendal märtsil

tuhanda üheksasaja üheksakümne üheksandal aastal (15.03.99 a.)

Tallinn

Eesti

Surma põhjus: Aju turse. Teisene ajutüve

verevalandus. Väikeaju infarkt aju

veresoone tromboosist.

Surm on registreeritud

Tallinna perekonnaseisuametis

16. märtsil 1999. aastal, kande nr. 827



16. märtsil 1999. aastal

Perekonnaseisumetnik

DL 0159835

Maetud
Rapla Kalmistule
20.03.1999 a.
kv. 19 kruit 5124
hand 2
Kalmistuvaht *Shulge*

Sworn translator's official act No. 48

Tallinn, 01 December 2003.

I, Maris Järve, Narva mnt 13A, Tallinn, English language sworn translator in the Northern Estonian region pursuant to Sworn Translator's Certificate No. 7 issued by the Republic of Estonia Minister of Justice on 19 June 2003, attest the copy of the translated document made of the original document and corresponds to it.

Fee for preparing the copy: 6.00 EEK (Notary Fees Act, clause 35(1) 2))

VAT 18%: 1.08 EEK

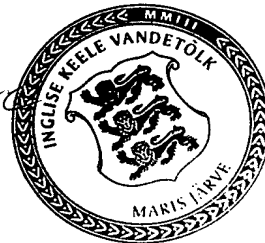
Total: 7.08 EEK

Fee for attesting the copy: 25.00 EEK (Sworn Translators Act, section 8(2))

VAT 18%: 4.50 EEK

Total: 29.50 EEK

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This document contains five (5) numerated pages corded under my seal.
01 December 2003

SWORN TRANSLATOR



Law of Succession Act

Passed 15 May 1996

(RT I 1996, 38, 752),

entered into force 1 January 1997,

amended by the following Act:

05.06.2002 entered into force 01.07.2002 - RT I 2002, 53, 336;

14.11.2001 entered into force 01.02.2002 - RT I 2001, 93, 565;

06.06.2001 entered into force 07.07.2001 - RT I 2001, 56, 336;

10.11.99 entered into force 31.12.99 - RT I 1999, 88, 807;

20.01.1999 entered into force 01.01.2000 - RT I 1999, 10, 155.

Part 1

General Provisions

- § 1. Succession and bequeather
- (1) Succession is the transfer of the property of a person upon his or her death to another person.
- (2) A bequeather is a person whose property transfers upon his or her death to another person.

§ 2. Estate

An estate is the property of a bequeather. An estate does not include the rights and obligations of the bequeather which pursuant to law or by their nature are inseparably bound to the person of the bequeather.

- § 3. Opening of succession

(1) A succession opens upon the death or declaration of death of the bequeather.

(2) The time of opening of a succession is the date of death of the bequeather.

(3) The place of opening of a succession is the last residence of the bequeather.

(4) Upon the opening of a succession, a successor has the right to succeed.

- § 4. Acceptance of succession

In order to succeed, a successor must accept the succession.

- § 5. Succession capacity

- (1) Succession capacity is the capacity of a person to succeed.

- (2) Any person with passive legal capacity has succession capacity.

(3) A natural person who is alive at the time of death of the bequeather or a legal person who exists at that time may be a successor.

(4) A child born alive after the opening of a succession shall be deemed to have succession capacity at the time of opening of the succession if the child was conceived before the opening of the succession.

(5) A foundation established by a will or succession contract shall be deemed to exist at the time of opening of the succession if it acquires the rights of a legal person later.

§ 6. Unworthiness to succeed

(1) A person is unworthy to succeed if the person:

- 1) commits a criminal offence against the person of the bequeather or provisional successor resulting in their death except if committed in self-defence or in excess of the limits of self-defence;
- 2) knowingly and unlawfully places the bequeather in a situation where he or she is incapable of making or altering a testamentary disposition until his or her death;
- 3) by duress or deceit hinders the bequeather from making or altering a testamentary disposition or in the same manner induces the bequeather to make or alter a testamentary disposition if it is no longer possible for the bequeather to express his or her actual testamentary intention;
- 4) knowingly and unlawfully removes or destroys a will or succession contract if it is no longer possible for the bequeather to renew it.

(2) A person does not have the right to succeed to property of a person against whom the person has committed an act specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The parent of a child whom a court has deprived of parental rights cannot be an intestate successor of the child.

(4) The provisions of this section also apply to legatees and other persons who have the right to receive benefit from the succession.

§ 7. Consequences of unworthiness to succeed

If a successor is unworthy to succeed, the person who would have succeeded if the unworthy person had died before the opening of the succession is entitled to succeed.

§ 8. Action for declaration of unworthiness to succeed

(1) In the case of a dispute, a court may declare a person unworthy to succeed at the request of an interested person.

(2) The limitation period of a claim specified in subsection (1) of this section is six months after becoming aware of the reasons for unworthiness to succeed, but not longer than ten years from the date of opening of the succession.

§ 9. Bases for succession

(1) The basis for succession is law (intestate succession), the testamentary intention of the bequeather expressed in a will (testate succession) or a succession contract (succession by succession contract).

(2) The right of succession by succession contract is preferred to the right of succession by will, but both of these are preferred to the right of succession by law.

Part 2

Intestate Succession

• § 10. Application of intestate succession

• (1) Succession is intestate if the bequeather has not left a valid will or succession contract.

(2) If the will or succession contract of a bequeather only concerns a share of the estate, the remaining share is succeeded to in intestacy.

• § 11. Intestate successors

• (1) Intestate successors are the bequeather's spouse and the relatives specified in this Act.

(2) The intestate successor is a local government or the state on the basis provided for in § 18 of this Act.

§ 12. Relatives as intestate successors

(1) Relatives succeed in three orders.

(2) Second order successors succeed if there are no first order successors.

(3) Third order successors succeed if there are no first or second order successors.

(4) The provisions concerning intestate succession by relatives are subject to the right of a bequeather's surviving spouse to the estate provided for in § 16 of this Act.

• § 13. First order intestate successors

• (1) First order intestate successors are the descendants of a bequeather.

(2) If at the time of death of a bequeather a descendant of the bequeather is alive, the descendants of that relative who are related to the bequeather through him or her shall not succeed.

(3) A descendant who dies before the bequeather is replaced by the descendants who are related to the bequeather through the deceased descendant.

(4) If a bequeather and successor die on the same day and it is not possible to determine which of them died earlier, they shall be deemed to have died at the same time. In such case, they do not succeed after one another and the provisions of subsection (3) of this section apply.

(5) Children of a bequeather succeed in equal shares. Children replacing a deceased parent succeed in equal shares to the share of the estate to which their deceased parent would have had the right.

§ 14. Second order intestate successors

(1) Second order intestate successors are the parents of the bequeather and their descendants.

(2) If at the time of opening of a succession both parents of the bequeather are alive, they succeed to the entire estate in equal shares.

(3) If at the time of opening of a succession the father or mother of the bequeather is not alive, the descendants of the deceased parent replace him or her according to the provisions concerning first order successors.

(4) If the deceased parent has no descendants, the other parent of the bequeather succeeds to the entire estate. If the other parent is also deceased, his or her descendants succeed according to the provisions concerning first order successors.

§ 15. Third order intestate successors

(1) Third order intestate successors are the grandparents of the bequeather and their descendants.

(2) If at the time of opening of a succession all the grandparents are alive, they succeed to the entire estate in equal shares.

(3) If by the time of opening of a succession a paternal or maternal grandparent is deceased, his or her descendants replace him or her. If he or she has no descendants, the other grandparent on the same side succeeds to his or her share. If the other grandparent is also deceased, his or her descendants succeed.

(4) If by the time of opening of a succession both paternal or maternal grandparents are deceased and they have no descendants, the grandparents on the other side or their descendants succeed.

(5) Upon replacement of parents by their descendants, the provisions concerning first order successors apply.

• § 16. Spouse as intestate successor

• (1) Together with the relatives of a bequeather, the bequeather's surviving spouse succeeds in intestacy:

- 1) with first order successors, equally with the share of a child of the bequeather but not to less than one-quarter of the estate;
 - 2) with second order successors, to one-half of the estate;
 - 3) with grandparents, to one-half of the estate, but if any grandparent is deceased, also to his or her share.
- (2) If there are no relatives from the first or second orders nor grandparents, the bequeather's spouse succeeds to the entire estate.



Creation date: 01-12-2004
Indexing Officer: ESHASH - EKRAM SHASH
Team: OIPEBackFileIndexing
Dossier: 10648009

Legal Date: 12-11-2003

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Remarks:

Order of re-scan issued on